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RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA.

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North-Carolina Standard

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRANK L. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—Two Dollars per annum in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—Four Dollars per annum, invariably in advance.
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The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1858.

HOLDEN & WILSON, STATE PRINTERS,
AND
AUTHORIZED PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

READ AND CIRCULATE!

Messrs. Ellis and McRae at Asheville.—Mr. McRae's Change of Position Confirmed! We ask the attention of the people of all parties to the following accounts of the discussion at Asheville between Messrs. Ellis and McRae. Our correspondents are gentlemen of high character, and what they have written may be implicitly relied upon.

ASHEVILLE, July 16, 1858.
MESSRS. EDITORS:—The gubernatorial candidates spoke here to-day. Most of the points made by them are already familiar to the people of the State. On the subject, however, of surpassing interest to every friend of the present State system of internal improvements, I desire to describe, with careful accuracy, the position occupied by the candidates here in Buncombe, that the public throughout North-Carolina may be able to decide the question as to the consistency, and consequently the sincerity of each.

Judge Ellis took his usual ground and charged his competitor vehemently with having changed his position. Mr. McRae pronounced himself in favor of all appropriations which had heretofore been made for the present system of internal improvements; and that, though not in the Legislature at the time, he declared, and had habitually declared himself in favor of them, and was ready to shoulder all the responsibility of these measures; and that he was as good a Railroad man as his opponent. He was not only for taking off the restriction of the section feature from the Western Extension, so as to enable that road to progress on the whole line at once, but—and this he "had declared at Clinton, and in every Eastern County where he had spoken afterwards"—when the present appropriations were exhausted, he would go as far as any man for further appropriations. Judge Ellis said to him this last declaration, (which had written down the words he had spoken,) and said, "will you put that in writing, and sign it?" He replied, "I will not sign any thing written by my opponent." On Judge Ellis repeating the question several times, he said he was ready to put in writing a statement, witnessed by six respectable citizens.

N. W. Woodfin, Esq., (from the audience,) then said he wished to ask both gentlemen a question: "Supposing the restrictions being removed, we go to work and finish the Road from the Tennessee line to the Blue Ridge within four years; if the money is then exhausted, will you then recommend an appropriation to complete it?" Judge Ellis at once replied that he had, throughout the canvass, declared that he would; and he now repeated the declaration. On the question being directed to Mr. McRae, he walked across the stand and back, and after hesitating, manifestly confused, said, "he would not recommend any State aid during the next two years; and that no earthly power could induce him to do so for a second term."

Judge Ellis said, "the fair thing is the fair thing; I want this matter thoroughly understood." Mr. Woodfin repeated his question. Judge Ellis again replied "he would." Mr. McRae again said, "he would recommend no further State aid during the first two years; he expected to be out of office before the term of four years alluded to by Mr. Woodfin; but he would, in the contingency mentioned, give to such appropriations his unofficial advice, and go as far as the furthest for the completion of the work by State aid."

I merely give these points, that the people outside this District may see which of the candidates is consistent; and I submit them without further comment.

I may add that while Mr. McRae was assailing Gov. Bragg for appointing Mr. Clingman to the Senate, that gentleman being present, arose and said to Mr. McRae, "Have you not for many years past been an earnest and zealous advocate of his election to the Senate?" "I have," said Mr. McRae. "Then," said Mr. C., "why do you condemn Gov. Bragg for appointing me?" "I do not," said Mr. McRae—"I applaud him for it. I only charge him with inconsistency in his course towards Mr. Venable." Being cheered by the crowd, he went on to compliment Mr. Clingman, and said he ought to have been in the Senate ten years ago. He afterwards said that one of his reasons for desiring Mr. C.'s election was that he thought he would be a good stick to break down the Whig party with.

etc. He replied that he had been. "Then," said Mr. C., "why do you condemn Gov. Bragg for appointing me?" "I do not," said Mr. McRae, "I applaud him for it, but I condemn him for his inconsistency in censuring Mr. Venable for his course." After complimenting Mr. Clingman, he said he ought to have been in the Senate ten years ago.

The following is the written statement to N. W. Woodfin, Esq., above referred to:
ASHEVILLE, July 16, 1858.
To the Hon. John W. Ellis and D. K. McRae: GENTLEMEN:—In your discussion at this place to-day, I understood you both as saying that you were opposed to increasing the debt of the State at present beyond the amount pledged by previous legislation. But that when the time came, if it should be found that the four millions already appropriated to the Western N. C. Railroad, together with the two millions required of individuals, would not extend it to the Tennessee line, you would be in favor of the State making further appropriations sufficient to complete it, on the payment, by private subscription, of one-third of the amount.

Regarding the time at which this would become proper, as yet left indefinite, and as very important to our part of the State, and you both appearing to suppose it would require six or eight years, I was puzzled to you both the question: Whether, if the State and private subscribers should subscribe and expend, and work out the said sum of six millions within four years, you would, if in office, recommend further appropriations at that time for its completion? And I took occasion to express the opinion, that if the charter should be so amended as to relieve us of the requirement to finish it by sections, as you proposed, that we could accomplish it within four years, except perhaps a part of the tunnel.

To this interrogatory I understood Judge Ellis to answer in the affirmative; and Mr. McRae to say, that in no contingency would he be a candidate for re-election, so that he would not then be in office; but as far as he could exert any influence as a private citizen, it would be done cheerfully.

Will you each be so kind as to say whether I am correct as to the responses?

Your obedient servant,
N. W. WOODFIN.

The foregoing is a correct statement, according to my understanding. Yours, &c.

JOHN W. ELLIS.
D. K. McRAE.
D. COLEMAN.

We learn that the scene at Asheville was deeply interesting. The audience was large—every eye felt concerned in the question of internal improvements, and every one perceived clearly the uneasiness which Mr. Woodfin's question caused to Mr. McRae. That gentleman was confused. He thought of his pledges in the East, and then he thought of the consequences in the West of adhering to those pledges; and at length he answered, committing himself unofficially and privately to further appropriations—declaring that he would go as far beyond the appropriation of four millions as he who should go farthest!

Did he utter any such language in the East? Was not the drift, the tone, the substance, the argument of all his speeches in the East, until he reached Oxford, against another dollar to the Western Extension? Answer, ye thousands of all parties who are his opponents! Let us hear from you, people of Wayne, Lenoir, Wake, Wilson, Pitt, Halifax, and Duplin. We appeal to you to say if Mr. McRae has not changed—radically changed. Who, then, can place any confidence in him as a public man? If the East can trust him only while he is in the East, will the East vote for him? If the West finds him a friend only when he is in the West, will the West vote for him?

And what will be said of his course in relation to Mr. Clingman? He condemns Gov. Bragg for appointing him Senator, and yet applauds the appointment! and when pressed for his reason for condemning the Governor, he says he does it because the Governor has been inconsistent in his course towards Mr. Venable! He declares, too, that he has been for years an ardent advocate of Mr. Clingman's elevation to the Senate, and that, in his opinion, Mr. Clingman ought to have been in the Senate ten years ago. If so, where ought Mr. Badger and Gov. Graham to have been? Mr. McRae repudiates them, and yet they are expected to support him. He was so good a Democrat that he wanted Mr. Clingman elected, so as to break down the old Whig party; and yet he wants the support of that same old party. He is a Clingman man—he thinks he ought to have been in the Senate ten years ago; and yet, though Mr. Clingman has done more than any other man in the Mountain District to break down the Know Nothings, he, Mr. McRae, wants Know Nothing support.

Was there ever a politician so inconsistent, so unreliable, so confused in his purposes and movements, so unfortunate as Mr. McRae?

The Register, which is always going to defeat the Democracy but never does it, congratulated its readers in its issue of Saturday last that Major Willie D. Jones, Distributionist, had taken the field for the Commons in Wake county. "You have a fine field before you, Major," said the Register. "Your cause," continued that paper, "is the cause of a tax-ridden people. Put it straight before them, and you are sure to win."

But the Register's joy was short-lived. Major Jones announced himself at Spikes' on Monday, and withdrew at Adams' on Tuesday. Mr. Jones, with Corporal Syke to help him, "marched up the hill with forty thousand men, and then marched down again." What will this poor "tax-ridden people" do?

Good news from all quarters. We continue to receive cheering intelligence from all quarters of the State in relation to the contest for Governor. Judge Ellis has made the most favorable impression in the mountain Counties, and his vote in that part of the State will be large.

Let the Democracy of the Eastern and Central Counties emulate the enthusiasm of their Western brethren. Turn out, brother Democrats, in full force, and vote for your County tickets and for JOHN W. ELLIS.

Messrs. Ellis and McRae. We learn from the Rutherfordton Enquirer that Messrs. Ellis and McRae will address the people at Rutherfordton July 29th, at Shelby July 30th, and at Lincolnton July 31st. The two candidates will then separate; Judge Ellis will go to Catawba and Alexander, and Mr. McRae to Alamance and Chatham.

Judge Douglas.

The impression prevailed, at the close of the late session of Congress, that Judge Douglas was disposed to let by-gones be by-gones, and to co-operate cordially for the future with the national Democratic party. We received this impression with pleasure. Though we felt that some time must elapse before Judge Douglas could reinstate himself in the confidence of the Democracy, and especially of the Southern Democracy, yet we were gratified to understand that he was disposed to act with the party as formerly, against the common adversary. We looked with interest to his Chicago speech. We pursued it carefully and with every disposition to do him justice; and we were forced to the conclusion that it was not such a speech as the party or the administration had a right, under the circumstances, to expect from him. In the language of the Richmond South—

"We repeat, that we had the very highest authority for the belief that Judge Douglas would abstain from any discussion of extinct issues, that he was earnestly solicitous for a reconciliation with the Democracy, and that he would pursue a policy which would not hazard the harmony of the party. To be still more specific, we will say that we understood him to acquiesce in the settlement of the Kansas difficulty on the basis of the Compromise bill. Such certainly was the assurance of his most familiar followers."

In his Chicago speech Judge Douglas redeems none of these pledges. So far from ignoring obsolete issues he parades his anti-Leocomptonism into the very front of his position. So far from acquiescence in the settlement of the Kansas difficulty, he subjects it to a criticism as acrimonious as unjust. Instead of that decent forbearance towards the Administration and the Democracy which we were persuaded to anticipate, he exposes the President to an old bug but not less effective attack on the party. At the same time he abounds in compliments to Crittenden and "other Americans and old-line Whigs" who did their utmost to defeat the settlement of the Kansas controversy and to overthrow the ascendancy of the Democratic party.

After this ungracious demonstration,—after so rude a repulse of such antipathetic overtures,—Judge Douglas can scarcely expect farther indulgence from the party. Indeed, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that he is indifferent to the forbearance of the Democracy. We can assure him that, however much we deplore a schism which may possibly in the triumph of Abolitionism in 1860, we will not be backward to accept the issue when he so defiantly flings into the face of the Southern Democracy.

Indeed, the whole tone of Judge Douglas's Chicago speech is that of a dictator. True, he professes allegiance to the Cincinnati platform, and takes ground against the black Republicans; but he refuses to acquiesce in the compromise Kansas bill, and assumes to decide that all those in Illinois who differ with him have abandoned the Democratic party and joined the opposition. He speaks of his principles and of his course as the only test of Democratic soundness; and declares that those who have established a separate Democratic organization from his own, or who, as they allege, are only struggling to preserve the old Democratic organization, have ceased to be Democrats. If they agree with him, they are Democrats; but if they disagree, they are disorganizers and the allies of the black Republicans!

Our cotemporary of the South-Side Democrat thinks that the Democratic press can be better employed at present than in discussing the position of Judge Douglas, and adds—

"Many public men before himself, have tried the same game he is trying. If the fate they met was not 'earning enough to deter similar experiments, the Democracy at least, can repeat their always successful remedy. We had better sacrifice power than principle—and even if it costs us the loss of that power, which the country will soon enough bring back, we cannot but accept the result. So far as the Southern Democracy are concerned, we do not think that fifty men can be found from Washington to Texas, who regard the course of Douglas on the Leocompton question as justifiable. This generation must die out, and new issues cover up the past, before he can relieve himself from the odium of his late Republican affiliations. We repeat, then, the true course is to let him drop where he belongs—and even if he can come back to the position he has thrown away, let him do so as a new man. He must be forgotten before he can be forgiven."

The Richmond Enquirer sustains Judge Douglas, and is anxious for Democratic "harmony," on the basis, we presume, of the Chicago speech. That paper, in its issue of Wednesday last, responding to an appeal for "harmony" by the Syracuse Daily Courier, says:

"The Courier stands on firm ground. The journals now bidding for Administration favor, on the assumption that Mr. Buchanan has been cast overboard by his friends, have left their game out of sight. We, too, have full cause to know that the President has no hand in, nor sympathy with the war now waged against Mr. Douglas. And we speak advisedly, when we assure our cotemporary that there can be no doubt whatever, that 'Mr. Buchanan retains all his confidence, in and friendship for Gov. Wise.'"

Is that so? We make no issue of veracity with the Enquirer, but is that paper thoroughly advised?—is it sure that this is so?

The Enquirer charges that those Democratic journals who assume that Mr. Buchanan "has cast overboard his old friends"—meaning Douglas and Wise—are "hiding for administration favor." Mr. Buchanan, we feel sure, claims no right to "cast overboard" any Democrat, big or little; but Democrats can elect for themselves to stay on board or jump overboard. But when they do jump overboard, Mr. Buchanan is not the man to fish them up. If they swim back to the vessel, and manifest a wish to be again taken on board, Mr. Buchanan will lend them a helping hand; but he will not place them at once among the loyal crew, and assure them that they still possess "all his confidence" and all his friendship.

In reply to the charge thus proffered by the Enquirer against those Democratic journals which do not agree with it in the unequalled support and sympathy which it extends to Messrs. Douglas and Wise, we beg leave to offer the following from the Charleston Mercury. That paper of July 18 says:—"The proposition, which has been urged upon the Administration, to support this unrepentant and self-seeking renegade [Judge Douglas] for the purpose of promoting the prospects of party success in the Northwest, is a blow at the integrity of the organization, and degrades the high office of party from the maintenance of great principles to the mere combination for personal success and spoil."

A hasty note from Pinebar Moccasin, received just as we are going to press, informs us that his letter in reply to "Linn B. Sanders" will be forwarded in time for our next issue.

Letter from Elder Burwell Temple in Relation to Linn B. Sanders, Esq.

We publish below with pleasure a letter from Elder Burwell Temple, in which he requests Mr. Linn B. Sanders not to use his name against the regular Democratic candidates for the Legislature in Johnston County. It seems that Mr. Sanders wanted to get his political disquisitions and diatribes into the Primitive Baptist; but Elder Temple shut down the gates upon him, and kept him off. That was good. But we leave Elder Temple to speak for himself, with the additional remark that his course is just what might have been expected from such a well-tried veteran Democrat as he is:

To the Editors of the N. C. Standard: GENTLEMEN:—I send you the following, hoping that you will give it an insertion in your paper.

I understand Mr. Linn B. Sanders, of Johnston County, has taken occasion to mention my name in a way to justify him in his course as a candidate in the County of Johnston for a seat in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. He came to see me, to get me to publish a reply in the Primitive Baptist to some remarks of the Editors of the North-Carolina Standard against the position he had taken. I told him that I could not publish it for him without violating the rule of my paper. I told him if I was issuing a political paper I would publish it for him. I told him I was opposed to the extension of our State indebtedness; he said "so am I." I told him that if I was correctly informed he was in favor of distributing the public lands among the States, to which I was opposed. He said "he was not in favor of a distribution of the public lands among the States" "had taken his position in favor of dividing the surplus in the treasury, said to be thirty millions, rather than loan it out. I said to him there was no surplus money in the treasury. He said "I know that, but I took this position at the time when it was said there was a surplus in the treasury of the United States." After this I learned not where he stood, as he was unfavorable to dividing the public lands among the States, and opposed to increasing the State debt for internal improvements for the present. In this we agreed, as I believed it to be wrong to keep up a burden on our children that we ourselves are unable to bear. And as we are already under State direct taxation, to remove the proceeds of the sales of the public lands from the treasury of the United States, and replace the same amount of money thus taken from the treasury, would lay us under a United States direct taxation, general, while but few would be benefited thereby.

I hope Mr. Sanders will not use my name with a view of bearing against the regularly nominated candidates for the county of Johnston for the next Legislature. If there are any of them a little tainted with State extravagance, the people of Johnston, as well as every other county in the State, have to them an alternative, to wit, that of the right of instruction. It is the Democratic creed to obey or resign; and as hereofore (as I learn) have promised their constituents to go against further State indebtedness for Railroads, and when they got into the Legislature they went off by Railroads, involving the State, I think it high time for each county to use the right of instruction, lest they may not be represented.

BURWELL TEMPLE.

THE COWHIDING AT FORESTVILLE.

FORESTVILLE, N. C., July 22, 1858.
W. W. HOLMES, Esq., Editor: In your report of the Talbot Ligon and Von Briesen cowhiding affair in your paper of July 21, you have been misled in several particulars. You will please correct one respecting myself. You stated that, "John Fort, a nephew we learn of the Ligon, kept the rest off by threats and the cry of a fair fight." I need not threaten to any person, nor did I cry a fair fight. Please publish this, together with the following certificates.

I hereby certify that I was present and heard no "threats" nor a cry of "fair fight" from Mr. Fort or any other person.

JAMES S. PUREFOY.

I hereby certify that I was present a part of the time during the fight, and heard no threats, nor cry of "fair fight" by Mr. Jno. Fort.

SAM'L S. BIDDLE.

We have no disposition to do Mr. Fort or any one else injustice, and so we have given Mr. Fort a hearing.

And can it be possible that four men stood by and looked on at such a scene, and made no attempt to prevent it? We hope not, for the sake of our common humanity. We may have been misled by our informants; but we withheld many other circumstances touching this matter, because we thought them incredible. The witness upon whose testimony Talbot Ligon was held to court, gave the following expression to the Editors of this paper, and to others, in private conversation, as having been used by Mr. Fort, as he (witness) and Mr. Purefoy rushed to the door at Von Briesen's cry of distress: "Don't interfere; he has insulted uncle Talbot, and they have come down here to cowhide him." "I took it for a threat," added the witness, "or of course I should have interfered."

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—We have received a copy of the Minutes of the North-Carolina Medical Society, at its meeting in Newbern in May last. Dr. W. H. McKee, of this City, is President of the Society, and Dr. Thomas, of Wilmington, Secretary. A table appended to the Minutes shows that there are 167 members of the Society, and 14 honorary members. Five regular and four honorary members have died since the Society was established in 1850, to wit, Drs. Taylor, Seawell, Tucker, Jefferys, Cameron, Webb, Baker, Hall and Norcom. Of the regular members 149 were born in North-Carolina, 12 in Virginia, 2 in Pennsylvania, 1 in New Hampshire, 2 in New York, 1 in Massachusetts, 1 in South-Carolina, 1 in Maryland, 1 in Ireland and 1 in Hungary. The next meeting of the Society will be held in Statesville, on the second Tuesday in May, 1859.

DISTRIBUTION TICKET IN WAKE.—The following printed ticket has been handed to us:

For the Commons,
JONAS MEDLIN,
JAS. CO. COVENSAND,
WILEY HUBBARD.

The above, we take it, is the Know Nothing Distribution ticket in this county, and it is one eminently worthy of its party supporters. How, when, where or by whom this ticket was made up, we know not; but we hear it rumored that there is still a secret K. N. organization in this county. As yet we know not who will be the Senatorial candidate of the opposition. Perhaps his name will not be made known until the ballots are counted.

STATE FAIR.—We have received from the Secretary, W. W. Whitaker, Esq., copies of the premium list of the next State Fair, to be held in this City on the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d of October. The Hon. Thomas L. Clingman will deliver the annual address. The public may, therefore, anticipate an able and highly interesting address on the occasion.

Newspapers in Newbern.

We publish to-day the prospectus of a newspaper about to be commenced in Newbern, by John L. Pennington, Esq., to be called the Daily Progress. We know of no one better qualified for the task he has assumed, than Mr. Pennington. He is an industrious, energetic, and intelligent man, and withal a practical printer, which will give him a great advantage in his business. We trust he will be liberally sustained.

The Union newspaper has ceased, and a weekly and semi-weekly paper is to be published in its stead, to be called the New Era and Commercial Advertiser. The new paper, like the Union, is to be Democratic. Mr. Mose has associated with him Mr. Davies, a practical printer. We wish the enterprise the most abundant success.

The Newbern Gazette is the name of another paper just started in Newbern, by Mr. Murray. It professes to be neutral in politics.

Bishop Atkinson is compelled by sickness to withdraw the appointments lately published in this paper. Providence permitting, he will publish another list for services to commence about 1st of September.

SCOTCH ALE.—Jones & Moore have sent us a sample of Scotch Ale. We have tasted it, and we think it of excellent flavor. It probably would drink well. Persons desirous of knowing that fact, however, will have to try it.

WHEAT CROP IN VIRGINIA.—Half a crop of inferior wheat is reported in Caroline county. The same from Stafford. In King George, Westmoreland, and the Newbern Neck counties generally, the accounts are gloomy. In Fairfax and Prince William, and Loudoun, there is a better yield than it was thought there would be—but still some damage. In the Valley counties, generally, an average crop—in some of them still better.

Later from Europe.—Bearing of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.—Advance in Cotton and Breadstuffs.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The steamer North Star arrived this forenoon, from Southampton, with Liverpool, dates to July 7th.

The Niagara and Gorgon arrived at Queenstown on the 5th July, with the news that the telegraph cable passed on board the Agamemnon on the 29th June, 1,000 miles from Ireland, when they had paid out 142 miles. All was going on perfectly well on board the Niagara when the signal from the Agamemnon ceased; and from an electric test it was believed that the cable had broken. After communication ceased, the Niagara was allowed to swing by the cable and Public Road line of four tons was applied to the break; and although the wind was blowing fresh at the time, the cable held for an hour, when a sudden pitch, caused by a heavy sea, snapped it, and the Niagara bore away for Queenstown. Should nothing be heard of the Agamemnon the Niagara, after coaling, will again proceed to mid-ocean, having still 1,500 miles of cable on board. It is conjectured that the Agamemnon had not consumed the arranged quantity of coil at the time of the accident, and is, therefore, awaiting the return of the Niagara. Universal regret is expressed at the Liverpool Exchange for the mishap to the expedition, and a fall in the shares took place. An interesting debate has taken place in the House of Lords on the bill proposing the Jews to sit in Parliament.

There has been an arrival at Liverpool of 2,500 ounces of gold from New Zealand. A new gold field has been discovered in Australia. The great preacher Spurgeon, is coming to America.

LIVERPOOL, July 7.—Cotton has advanced an eighth. The sales of the last three days amount to 32,000 bales, of which speculators took four thousand bales. Fair and middling qualities have improved most, and the market closed firm. Some circulars say the advance was subsequently lost, and the market closed at that level. Manchester reports are favorable. Holders of cotton are demanding an advance. The weather was favorable to the crop.

MARRIED.

At Lawrence's Hotel, in this City, on the evening of the 20th inst., by C. B. Root, Esq., Mr. Daniel R. Donly to Miss Harriet Featherstone, both of Petersburg, Va.

DIED.

In Rockingham county, N. C., on the 19th inst., Mr. George A. Courts, son of D. W. Courts, Esq., Public Treasurer, in the 23d year of his age. The deceased had been in feeble health for some time, but several weeks preceding his death he suffered much from malignant tumor of the knee, which was the immediate cause of his death.

He was a student in the University of the State at Chapel Hill for a year or so, but was compelled to leave on account of ill health. He afterwards resided at Princeton College, New Jersey, but found it necessary, from the same cause, to abandon his studies and return home. He excelled in all his studies, giving the clearest evidence of a high order of intellect, which appeared to brighten as he grew older. At Chapel Hill he was the first read out of those who took the first 1st sections, and that too in a class of 137, the largest, perhaps, ever in Chapel Hill. But though thus richly endowed with mind, it was his moral qualities, his sense of duty, his candor, his love of truth, his filial and brotherly affection, and his Christian virtues, which so endeared him to his family and friends, and rendered his example so worthy of imitation, especially by all young men. The friends of the deceased were filled with pain upon any one or anything that he was charitable and tolerant in his feelings towards all men, and of a human character; that he never told a falsehood, nor acted a false part, nor deceived any one; that he never did a mean action, nor countenanced such a thing in any one else; and that he never failed so far as he knew how to perform them, in his duties to himself, his friends, his family, and his God. This is a remarkable language to use in relation to a young man of his age. He has left a kind and affectionate wife and one child to mourn their loss. He was a faithful member of the Baptist Church for eight years. He was buried with Masonic honors. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." "He so lived and so died."

"That when the mighty canvas, Which halts one night time in the vale of death, Shall strike its white tents for the morning march, He will move onward to the eternal day, His foot unswerving, and his strength renewed. Like the strong eagle, for the upward flight." Happy the father of such a son; and infinitely happy the son, who, released from mortal suffering, is now in the arms of the sons of God. In this county, on the 18th inst., of typhoid fever, Fabius H. Perry, in the 25th year of his age. He has left a kind and affectionate wife and one child to mourn their loss. He was a faithful member of the Baptist Church for eight years. He was buried with Masonic honors. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

CITY PAPERS PLEASE COPY. In Chatham county, N. C., on the 9th inst., Mr. John L. Heaton, son of William and Fannie Heaton, aged 17 years 6 months and 27 days. Through a long and painful confinement he bore up with a remarkable degree of fortitude and resignation, so much so that scarcely a sigh escaped him, and when at last death came, it was the sleep of peace. He was a noble youth, full of love and kindness to his fellow men, and gave promise of a life of abundant usefulness. His young companions and friends, since they have lost a beloved associate, should remember that "in the midst of life we are in death," and although they mourn their loss, they should not mourn as those without hope. He has gone to a world far better than this. Let his parents only say, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord."—Glasgow.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA.

Session of 1858-59.

THIS INSTITUTION, situated in the Metropolis of Virginia, and endowed by the State, offers to the student every facility for theoretical and practical instruction. The study of Practical Anatomy may be prosecuted under the most favorable circumstances as regards climate and supply of material, and at a very trifling expense. Clinical instruction is given in the infirmary attached to the College, which is under the same roof with the lecture rooms—thus offering to the student peculiar facilities for the daily observation of disease. This Infirmary is also the Marine Hospital for the port of Richmond. The Richmond Almshouse is likewise under the control of the Faculty. An experience of twenty years has demonstrated the advantages of the city of Richmond as a location for a Southern Medical School, and every effort will be made to render this institution worthy of a continuance of public patronage. The annual course of lectures will commence on the first Monday in October, and continue until the 1st of March, making a session of five months.

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Fees: For the entire course of lectures, \$105 00
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